

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKEANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKEANA MEETING OF THE SEAS will be held at HARRY VALLEY on SAT. DAY, the 12th July, 1916, commencing at 3.45 p.m. The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKEANA CLUB. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. Hongkong, July 5, 1916. 803

NOTICE.

MR. A. VIVIAN HOGG, having resigned his position in our Firm, his "Power of Attorney" is withdrawn as from June 30th. REISS & CO. Hongkong, July 1, 1916. 793

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day appointed Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES HERB Manager of our Canton Branch, with power to sign our name by Procuration. REISS & CO. Hongkong, July 1, 1916. 792

NOTICE.

MR. A. VIVIAN HOGG has joined our Company as a Director as from the 1st June, 1916. T. E. GRIFFITH LIMITED. Canton, July 1, 1916. 793

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL, METAL, AND HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Cokes Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders. Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOO STREET, (3rd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. Hongkong September 4, 1915.

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bankers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo). SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the best grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption. Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cased or Bulk) are exempt from payment of all Port charges. At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Sibak Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents. BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents COWIE Harbour Coal Company, Limited. Hongkong, Dec. 9, 1915. 1027

"A SCOUT IN FAIRYLAND"

"JOHN IN HONGKONG"

A local Fairy Story entirely produced in Hongkong, with topical illustrations for the benefit of War Charities.

ON SALE AT: Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd., Messrs. WICKMAN, LTD., Messrs. KELLY and WALKER, LTD., Messrs. WHITEWAY, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd. and THE CHINA MAIL, LTD. Price 50 Cents.

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO., PEDDER STREET, Opposite Hongkong Hotel. Telephone No. 191. Hongkong, March 10, 1914.

THE ALEXANDRA GAVE Central to Pedder Street, Equalled for Broad and Opened. With a View of the Sea. ALEXANDRA GAVE.

INTIMATIONS



NOTICE.

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.

ALL PERSONS NOT EXEMPTED who remain in the Colony for more than one week are REQUIRED to REGISTER THEMSELVES at the Office of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

(a) In the case of RESIDENTS in the Colony, BEFORE JULY 31st 1916.
(b) In the case of NEW ARRIVALS, WITHIN ONE WEEK of arrival.

The following are exempted:—
(1) Members of His Majesty's Regular Naval and Military Forces.
(2) Civilian in the permanent employment of the Colonial Government or of the Military authorities.
(3) Members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, Hongkong Police Force, or Special Police Reserve.
(4) Consular Officers of Foreign States.
(5) The wives and daughters of persons included in any of the 4 clauses specified above.
(6) Persons of Chinese Race.
(7) Persons not exceeding 18 years of age.

FORMS OF REGISTRATION, giving the particulars required, MAY BE OBTAINED at the Registry Office, G. P. O. Hongkong, The Branch Post Office at Kowloon, and at all Police Stations. THE PENALTY FOR FAILING TO COMPLY with this Ordinance is a FINE NOT EXCEEDING \$50.

C. M. I. MESSER, Captain Superintendent of Police. Hongkong, June 23, 1916. 804

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS.

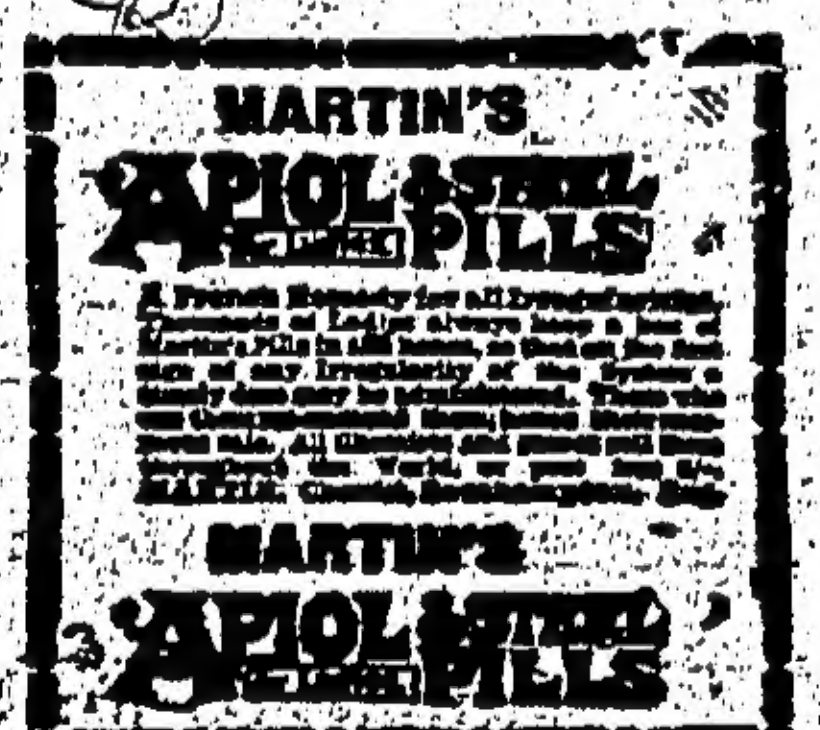
30520 (Concerto in E Minor (Violin) Ysaie.
D17727 Serenade (Spanish Dance) (Cello) (Pablo Casals).
The Swan.
D17712 Campanella (Piano Solo) Godowsky.
Hark, Hark, The Lark (Piano Solo).
D17701 Nocturne in E-flat (Violin) Paderewski.
Lichensfreud.
D17711 Invitation to the Waltz. (Grand) Isold's Love Song (Sym. Orch.).

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

8, Des Vaux Road. Tel. 1327

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

HAMS: HAMS: HAMS: 111
FARMER HAMS 85 cts. per lb.
ROYAL HAMS 80 " "
YORK CUT HAMS 65 " "
COOKED HAM (In Slices) \$1. - per lb.
THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.



THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY) ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they call, and indicating the approximate sailing. PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom. A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 50s.

Dealers seeking Agents can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £5.

The London Directory Co., Ltd. 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

FOR a good all-round guide to the principal towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom, see the LONDON DIRECTORY.

"To make sales is not enough—you must make friends."

"CAPSTAN" NAVY CUT TOBACCO & CIGARETTES HAVE BEEN MAKING FRIENDS FOR YEARS

W.D & H.O. WILLS

"Constant growth signifies constant merit."

REVOLTS MADE IN GERMANY.

There is one aspect of the war which the Dublin outbursts bring home to us—that Germany, the home of autonomy and authoritative government, is the greatest provider of revolutions in the world. Germany has been, and is still, subsidising revolutions and revolts, not only against the Allies in their colonies but against neutral nations it is thinks it possible indirectly to damage the Allies.

It has subsidised with equal cynicism, though with different attractions, philosophic revolutionists and Communist cannibals. The list of the subjects of the Allies it has assisted to revolt which follows is not complete, but it is instructive:—
Siam Poles in Ireland.
Arabs in Tunis.
Berbers against France in Morocco.
Egyptian officers and "Nationalists" against England.
Boers in Cape Colony.
Sassanis and Berbers against Italy in Tripoli.
Sikh police against England at Singapore.
German-Arm teams in Canada.
Hindus against England in Hindustan.
Moslems against Russia in the Caucasus.
Pakistani bandits against the Persian Government.
Poles and Letts against Russia.
Congolese natives against Belgium.
Angola natives against Portugal.
Pagan tribes in Northern Nigeria against England.
Javanese against Holland in the East Indies.
General Villa, the Mexican bandit, in invasion of U.S.A.
Albanians against Montenegro.

It is certain that such a list of underground activities has never been possible in any former war.
A hundred years ago both sides utilised the civil disorders of their opponents. The British Government landed several forces of French Royalists on the coast of France in order to attempt to create dissension against the Republic or the Empire which succeeded it. The French Republic on its side negotiated with the United Irishmen and sent several expeditions designed to land men and arms in Ireland. But these were mere retail operations; the German schemes are wholesale. They employ every kind of agents, from the Prince of Reuss, who as German Ambassador at Tientsin, has been at the head of a mob of Persian bandits and Bakhtiari tribesmen, down to people like Sir Roger Casement, who was conspiring against Great Britain while he was still drawing a pension from the Government. Christian de Wet and Boers at one end of Africa were serving German aims in their revolt, while at the other the Basuto Ndebele of Northern Nigeria was stirred up by the same influence to attack the Ilansa force, and to refuse to pay taxes.

STIMULATING BY ROYALTY.
The greatest effort has been to arouse the Mohammedan subjects of France, England, and Italy, and agents like Solomon at Bagdad, the Tripolitan Chief.

Lord Newton informed Lord Bessborough, in the House of Lords on May 25, that the number of British civilian subjects repatriated from Germany since December, 1914, was 628, and the number of Germans repatriated had been 1,160. There were about 27,000 German civilians interned in Great Britain, and 4,000 British civilians in Germany, most of them at Ruhleben.

In view of these figures, he was reluctantly compelled to admit that the situation was thoroughly and distinctly unsatisfactory (cheers)—and it was most desirable that every effort should be made to secure the liberation of those unfortunate civilians at Ruhleben. The condition of these men was very bad, and he was given to understand, on the best authority, that many of them were in danger of losing their reason. Out of these civilians repatriated a few days ago those were described as insane. The lot of the German civilian interned in this country was appreciably better than that of the British civilian interned in Germany.

An extension of the present system of exchange was in contemplation. A proposal has been sent to Germany that the age now placed at 45 should be lowered to 40, and that in the case of men unfit for active service the age should be reduced to 35. This proposal was made some weeks ago but no reply had yet been received from the German Government. The present system of exchange was most unsatisfactory, and it was the duty of the Government to secure the best possible arrangement for the exchange of these men.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body. WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND makes blood—lots of it—giving, brain, nourishing, strength, replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS. Price 2/6 and 4/6.

the Sheikh Shawish, who combined an Oxford education with anti-English journalism in Cairo, and the German officer in the Egyptian service, Moss, who was executed last year for smuggling dynamite into Egypt. The Germans have in most of these cases worked under the disguise of enthusiastic Moslems, but their real sentiments were disclosed by the circular issued by the Governor of German East Africa to the local commandants just before the war, in which he urged them to try to discourage Islam, and to that end to encourage pig-breeding. This recent enthusiasm for Islam has not prevented the Germans conspiring with Fagan tribes in Nigeria, or with Hindus further east.

THE CASMENT FAMILY.

An Irishwoman who knew Sir Roger Casement in his youth has communicated to the "Daily Mail" these particulars of his family and of his character when a boy.
The Casements were a very well-known County Antrim family, with several branches. The grandfather was Mr. Roger Casement, a land agent and well-to-do man of property. The whole family have always been Protestants, staunch members of Orange societies, and pronounced Unionists, and so were all Sir Roger Casement's early associations and associates. His father was once an officer in the British Army. He was a recluse and an eccentric, and his hobby was the occult. He lived at the Adair Arms, the principal hotel of Ballymena, and undertook to give a séance and raise "spirits" for the habitues of the hotel. On the night of the séance, at the hour appointed for its start, he was found dead in his room. The people said that his spirit was too big for his frail body and that he had simply "snuffed out." He was an extraordinary "Don Quixote looking man. Roger, at that time about fourteen, was being educated at the Diocesan School at Ballymena. He was a very remarkable boy, handsome, gentlemanly, gay and of a singularly happy temperament. But he was a very determined boy, always very sure of himself, and with command and influence over boys much older than himself.

RUHLEBEN HORROR.

INTERRED BRITISH SUBJECTS DRIVEN MAD.

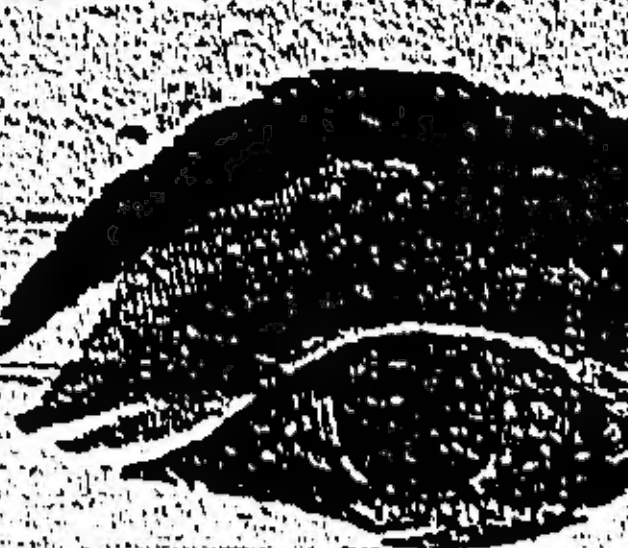
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THE CHINA MAIL, LTD., WYLLIAM STREET, HONGKONG.

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YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



HONGKONG & MANILA

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI MUTARE KISHIDAKE YOSHINOTANI HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SANO, KANADA SHINSEI, KAMIMATADA, RIBAI & OYUBARI COLLIERIES.

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

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CHUNGKING: Messrs. Gearing & Co.

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SINGAPORE: Messrs. Borneo Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs. A. R. Brown, McFarlane & Co. Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to E. KATO, Manager, No. 2, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

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LEE YEE'S

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

Electric Facial Massage with Massage Cream, Perfume, etc.

By EXPERIENCED HANDS.

Novels, Magazines, Ladies' Fashion Books and Toilet Requisites.

12, D'Almeida Street, Hongkong, July 5, 1916. 591

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A. F. A. R. C. 5th Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Western.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Roller Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ADVERTISING CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

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THE CHINA MAIL, LTD., WYLLIAM STREET, HONGKONG.

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HEAVY FIGHTING ON
BRITISH FRONT.FURTHER BRITISH PROGRESS AT
IMPORTANT POINTS.

London, July 5.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that heavy fighting continued during the night in the neighbourhood of the Ancre and the Somme, and we made further progress at certain important points.

German artillery fire has been intense in certain sectors.

Two determined attacks on our new trenches at Thiepval were broken.

GERMAN UNITS FROM YERDUN
AND LENS.

London, July 5.

Reuter's Correspondent telegraphing from the Press Camp in France says the German counter-attacks on our new position at Thiepval, accompanied by heavy bombardment on both sides, were easily repulsed.

Prisoners say that German units were rushed from Verdun and Lens to this battlefield.

ANOTHER WITTENBERG.

TYPHUS PATIENTS DESERTED AT
STENDAL.

The experiences of Dr. Ribadeau-Dumas, a French physician, in two German prison camps are recorded in the current number of the British Medical Journal in an article that recalls the scandalous conduct of the German authorities during the typhus epidemic at Wittenberg.

After a period of detention at Altenburg, Dr. Ribadeau-Dumas was sent with other doctors, French and Russian, on February 8, 1915, to Stendal. There the prisoners were persecuted in all sorts of ways. The state of things was so bad that the higher authorities seem to have become alarmed, and an order was issued enjoining prudence on those in charge of camps, as too severe treatment inflicted on the prisoners was likely to tarnish the good name of Germany among neutrals. In consequence, some of the officers strove to undo the evil effects of the previous reign of terror.

Typhus broke out, and the Germans fled, leaving the French and Russian doctors with the sick within a barbed wire enclosure, where the conditions were most unfavourable. Several of the medical men fell victims to the epidemic of typhus. The Government was moved to take action only when the disease began to spread among its own people.

At Stendal the staple ration was what was called potato soup, a filthy decoction with herring heads floating in it, and smelling of rotten fish, which the very dogs howled at. Miserable as the food was, the prisoners fought for it. Farels sent from home were opened and the contents eaten. Punishments in the form of blows, kicks, and short commons were showered on the prisoners; the doctors were placed under arrest without any reason assigned; some were confined to their rooms for months.

The lazaretto was barely furnished; the beds were mere frames covered with mattresses of wood shavings and a coverlet. The medicines consisted of aspirin and quinine tablets, tincture of iodine, castor oil, and potassium chlorate. There were only a few instruments—a worn-out tongue depressor, two crooked stylets, and a jagged bistoury. The German doctors were, as a rule, rough, sometimes brutal in their manners; they physicked the patients at haphazard; some were grossly ignorant. Wounds were stitched up with a mattress needle and unsterilized thread; the surgeons did not wash their hands.

Dr. Ribadeau-Dumas complains bitterly of the utter neglect with which the sick prisoners were treated. Inspection was a farce. Once they saw a general, but after listening to the recital of their woes, he said that that kind of thing did not concern him, and walked away. At Altenburg, in reply to some complaint, another general merely called them "silly fellows." These are the only occasions on which they had any relations with the higher German authorities. The neutral inspectors they never saw. One day the French prisoners refused the soup, which was unusually bad. They were made to stand motionless in two rows for a couple of hours; they were then placed in a barbed wire enclosure with some 60 prisoners from Wittenberg suspected of typhus. Many of the worst things Dr. Ribadeau-Dumas says that he cannot bring himself to repeat.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH COMPLETELY HOLD LA
BOISSELLE.

London, July 4.

There has been fighting throughout the day, and we made slight progress. We completely hold La Boisselle. A German attack south of Thiepval was repulsed.

There has been much fighting in the air behind the enemy lines. Several German machines were driven down. We have had no casualties.

FRENCH CONTINUE PROGRESS.

Paris, July 5.

An official communiqué states:—The French continued their progress south of the Somme, capturing woods and villages and taking prisoners.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

London, July 4.

General Smuts reports that General Van der Venter assumed the offensive on the 25th of June, and drove the enemy from all prepared positions about Kondaiming, and is now pursuing them towards the central railway. We have secured the Kamagwe district.

GERMANS RECAPTURE THIAUMONT
WORK.

Paris, July 5.

An official communiqué states:—The Germans have recaptured the Thiaumont work (in the Verdun region).

DEFENCE OF THE DUTCH EAST
INDIES.

The Hague, July 5.

The Bill for the defence of the Dutch East Indies provides for the building of a fast cruiser and three submarines.

FRENCH LOAN IN AMERICA.

ENTENTE FINANCE CORPORATION
FORMED.

New York, July 5.

It is stated in New York that a French loan of \$300,000,000 has been negotiated in the United States, and also that a Finance Corporation has been organized by the Entente banking interests in New York.

THE IRISH DIFFICULTY.

SETTLEMENT PRACTICALLY
REACHED.

London, July 5.

It is stated that the Ministerial conference yesterday resulted in the practical settlement of the Irish question. It is understood that Mr. Walter Long is now the only opponent of Mr. Lloyd George's proposal. He addressed a private Unionist meeting yesterday, at which opinions were strongly expressed against further resignations.

AFTER KUT.

FOOTBALL FOR THE TURKS.

London, June 15th.

"Eye-Witness" in a letter from Mesopotamia, dated May 13th, writes:—A doctor just returned from Kut tells me that British soldiers taken at an earlier stage in the campaign are teaching the Turks to play football. While he was watching the wounded a Turkish officer asked him if he would not take off the German officers too and rid the Turks of them.

One of the naval ratings on board a British steamer which went up to take off the wounded recognised an acquaintance ashore in the person of a German petty officer, late of the *Goeben*. The man had been a waiter in England and spoke English well. The skipper of the British ship, observing this unauthorised conference and fearing trouble, called the Englishman back. "All right, sir," he said, "I was just asking him when they were coming out of the Kiel Canal."

WAR WIDOW'S VILLA.

£175 PER ANNUM IN PENSIONS
AND A £200 HOME.

Residents of Edgely, New South Wales, have bought a £200 villa for Mrs. Lamont, the widow of a sergeant-major who was killed in Gallipoli. They have also provided £175 for the payment of rates and taxes, and to cover the cost of repairs.

Mrs. Lamont draws an annual pension of £74-10s. and £13 for each of her eight children, who are all under 16 years of age—a total of £177-10s. per annum.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp, colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose of this will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it is never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.
A STRIKING FORECAST.

A well-known American writer, Mr. Lewis R. Freeman, has contributed to "Land and Water," a remarkable forecast on the effect of the war on British and German trade. He writes:—In America there has been a persistent tendency among bankers, manufacturers and economists to picture the boldest countries after the war as dependent on Germany, crushed with debt and generally crippled in their power to carry on business at home and abroad. The point for American bankers, manufacturers and exporters to get well in mind is that their two greatest commercial rivals, Great Britain and Germany, far from being depopulated, disorganised or industrially crippled by the middle, or even the end of 1917, will in spite of their huge war debts and the killing of many thousands of their best men, be in a stronger position to wage aggressive and successful war for the world's trade, than ever before.

INCREASE IN ORGANIZATION.—This is especially true of England, which as a direct consequence of the war, from being one of the least effectively organised and most wasteful among all industrial nations, has developed an efficiency comparable to that of the United States. There is still much room for improvement along the same lines, but the fact that so much has been accomplished in so short a time shows the potency of war-time conditions in breaking down what had come to be regarded as the fixed-for-all-time conservatism, and furnishes an illuminative object-lesson with which to encourage further reforms after the war.

Besides a greatly improved industrial organization as a direct result of the war, an enormous material increase of British manufacturing facilities will have to be reckoned with. There is scarcely an important manufacturing plant in the country which has not been greatly increased in capacity to accommodate the rush of war orders, while the number of new factories built for munition work of one kind or another is also very large. Whenever an addition to a factory has been built, the fact has always been borne in mind as far as possible that it would ultimately be utilised for peacetime work. In many instances such as the automobile and motor truck factories and ships building plants of all descriptions, the war-time extensions will be ready to turn to on regular peacetime work without any change whatever, and in other cases certain changes of machinery will have to be made to effect the transition.

Even the huge new plants erected by the British Government for the sole purpose of augmenting its munition supply are invariably located at the most convenient points as regards rail material of all kinds, and also as regards rail and water transport. The plan now is to utilise as many of these new plants as the Government ultimately decides it can dispense with, and the surplus of products hitherto imported, almost exclusively from Germany. England will resume her fight for the retention of her premier place in the world's trade with greatly augmented factory facilities as well as an improved organization.

A RACE PRODUCTION.—In spite of the five million men in her army and navy, and the huge numbers employed in munition work, the United States has not yet made a serious effort as the censorship and the clerical work of the various Government departments, the increase of England's manufactures—if munitions are included—in the last twenty months is enormous. While this increase amounts to it is in the possibility in the absence of any figures covering the output of munitions, ships, etc.—to make even an approximate estimate. Judging, however, from the fact that the country's exports have been fairly well maintained as compared with 1913 as a normal year—and have been increasing since the first sharp drop following the outbreak of the war, it must be very great, possibly so much as 50 or 75 per cent.

Part of this increase, it is true, is due to causes which will cease to operate after the war: volunteer workers, suspension of trade union rules, the restriction of output, and sheer intensity of nervous effort—but the much greater part is due to improved organization and heightened efficiency.

That England's loss of merchant ships from submarines and other war causes will greatly handicap her commercial efforts after peace is restored is not probable. The seriousness of the ship shortage to-day is largely due to the fact that something like forty per cent. of the total merchant tonnage is in transport or other war service, so that the sinking of one of the remaining carriers has a significant consideration greater than the fractional percentage it represents in the total tonnage would indicate. The release of the ships now under charter to the Government will give her more than enough bottoms to carry her goods.

POSITION OF GERMANY.

Germany, like England, will be stronger industrially after the war than she was before, though her gain, both in relative and actual, will be far less pronounced. England's increased industrial effectiveness will be principally due, as has been stated, to improved organization, and in this particular it happens that Germany had gone just about as far before the war as it was possible to go. There will, however, as in England, doubtless be a considerable increase in the average "quality" of the work performed, due to the training of women and hitherto unskilled men. There can be little doubt, however, that Germany's increase of manufacturing plant has not been nearly so great as that of England. To begin with, the former's munition supply facilities were undoubtedly far more nearly adequate than those of the latter, and when the experience of the war revealed the imperative necessity of speedily increasing these, the great number of German factories which had been closed down when that country's export trade was cut off stood ready for conversion. It was this circumstance, indeed, that made it possible for Germany to react to the unexpectedly great demand for shells more quickly than did France and England, both of which countries, far from having any idle factories, were confronted with a greater export demand than ever.

All in all, therefore, there seems every reason to believe that both England and Germany will have gained rather than lost industrial strength as a consequence of the war, and that of the two England's position will be improved considerably more than that of Germany.

THE UNITED STATES
COURT FOR CHINA.AMERICAN MINISTER ON ITS
WORK.

Mr. Reisch, the United States Minister at Peking, was expected to have reached Shanghai by Friday last when the decennial anniversary of the United States Court for China was celebrated by a dinner at the Astor House.

In the Minister's absence the Consul General, Mr. Sammons, read the following address which the Minister had forwarded:—

As we look back over the last ten years we may indeed justly feel gratified at the work which has been accomplished by this Court in working out the many complicated problems of action and of legal theory which confront it. To lawyers, the United States Court for China is an institution of absorbing interest: planted down in an alien civilization, surrounded by a company of similar institutions administering the law of other Western nations, drawing its judicial authority from an act which leaves a broad latitude as to the juristic principles to be applied—it is indeed an experiment station in jurisprudence if ever there was one.

When the reports of this Court are once published the decisions will be of the greatest interest to lawyers as constituting a well reasoned attempt to evolve a stable, as well as flexible system of suitable principles, out of the varied materials thus indicated by the legislative will.

JUDGES AND THE PUBLIC.

When the United States Court for China replaced a more or less haphazard administration of justice with a view to developing a more steady and continuous system of justice, it was not only legal questions, but also matters of character and conduct that engaged the attention and energies of the Court. Its action could naturally be made more effective and more searching than was possible under the consular system. Yet the nature of the results produced depended in no small measure upon the energy of the court officials: to their honour, it will always be remembered that they succeeded in rendering a dark blot on the American name in the Far East. In those strenuous first years of the Court's existence there was a continuous battle in which deep animosities were aroused. Things happened which ought not to be allowed to count again in the future. I refer to the attacks upon the Judges which were repeatedly successful in gaining the ear of ill-informed persons at home.

Since then an American Bar Association has been organized, among its many attractive and profitable functions, there is also that of keeping in close touch with the legal profession in the United States. I believe that this Association would not tolerate an attempt by interested and irresponsible individuals to traduce the character of a Judge with the authorities at home without immediately seeing to it that the body of the profession in China should be heard and not isolated members of doubtful reputation. It is inherent in our civil system and one of its greatest virtues that no official is protected against just criticism and a complete investigation of his acts. But it is incumbent upon those familiar with the situation, to see that the people at home are kept accurately informed about important work and developments here.

THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW.

It may be said that another remarkable characteristic of this Court is that, in a measure, as the things which it stands for—namely, the universal reign of law and justice—are developed in China, it is itself bound to disappear. As one of the characteristics of every good Judge is a desire to enlarge his jurisdiction, this situation might, to an outsider, seem to contain discouraging features; but each would be a very superficial view. It would be futile to attempt to foretell at what time the Chinese Government, in all the parts—national, provincial, and local—shall have developed an administration of justice so equitable, sound, and honest as to render the foreign Powers willing to place their nationals under its sway. Well-wishers of China greet with satisfaction every step in advance made in the efficient organization of this important department of the Government; and in the view of enlightened men, especially of lawyers, the fact that this very Court, itself the fruit of the condition of extra-territoriality, may through the excellence and soundness of its work, contribute to the development of judicial efficiency in China according to modern principles of public administration and thus to help prepare for Chinese judicial independence, gives it a special importance.

Undoubtedly, a highly developed sense of justice is one of the chief characteristics of the Chinese race. In the past, however, it has found its expression more in general social judgments, rewards and punishments than in the formal and specific action of Courts. With us

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at the start of the year, you are neglecting them as well as yourself. Complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a remedy to be tried with this. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose of this remedy will keep the family within itself, and prevent the spread of disease. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all cases of colic, cholera, and diarrhoea.

justice is formalized, we have inherited from the Romans and developed systems of definite principles expressed in words under which our conduct is judged by definite tribunals. This is what we understand by "The Majesty of the Law": it is a majesty which has an almost terrifying effect, not only on culprits, but upon editors and even upon the younger members of the profession. In the Far East, "The Majesty of the Law" is felt only under the aspect of immemorial and almost sacred custom. Under the old system, the moral and legal loyalty was all to individuals, to the family, the village, the business associate; under the new system, the allegiance is to be to a national sovereign and to an ideal of justice enforced by it. The transfer of the old moral values from the personal to the impersonal relationship constitutes the fundamental problem in Chinese legal and judicial reform.

The American and other foreign Courts in China ought to represent, before the eyes of the Chinese people, the humanization of justice upon a higher plane, in a more comprehensive way. Though the Chinese enter these Courts only as plaintiffs and only in very small numbers, yet in the enormous work of transforming their judicial system, the Chinese have these Courts immediately before their eyes and from their operation they form their most direct view of Western justice in action.

LATEST EDITION.

STOP PRESS
NEWS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

BRITISH TAKE MORE PRISONERS.

London, July 5.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that hand-to-hand fighting continues between the Ancre and the Somme and that we have taken 500 more prisoners.

BIG CAPTURES BY THE
FRENCH.

OVER 9,000 PRISONERS.

Paris, July 5.

A communiqué says:—We have now over 9,000 wounded prisoners.

The number of guns captured is not yet known, but one Army Corps south of the Somme has taken sixty.

We captured German trenches east of Curlu, Tatten and Sormont Farm on the left bank of the Somme, opposite Clerly, and hold the whole region southward of the Farm to Hill 63 on the road to Flaucourt from Barleux.

The enemy occupied part of Belloyes-sant-terre but were immediately driven out.

There is a lively struggle at Estrées in part of which the Germans are still holding out. All counter-attacks on our positions were shattered by our fire.

ENEMY STILL ACTIVE IN YERDUN
REGION.

Paris, July 5.

A communiqué states that enemy attacks from Arpourt to Hill 304 have been repulsed with heavy loss.

Mrs. Julia Frankau, the novelist, who wrote under the name of "Frank Danby," of 5 Berkeley House, Hay Hill, W., died on March 17, leaving £24,068, of which £19,228 is net personality.

To-day's Advertisements.

WANTED.

WANTED—3 Portuguese girls just leaving school.
Apply—
MADAME FLINT,
10, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong, July 6, 1916. 298

NOTICE.

NORTHWEST TRADING CO. LTD.

SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO,
CHICAGO, NEW YORK,
HONGKONG.

At the Annual Shareholders Meeting held at Seattle, Wash., U.S.A., Mr. FRANK HAMILTON SAWYER, Supervisor of the Foreign Department, was elected Vice-President of the Company to take effect from the 1st of March, 1916.

Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. T. HODGE,
Secretary.

HARPER'S
PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

A NATURAL EMOLLIENT AND ABSORBENT DUSTING POWDER SCIENTIFICALLY COMPOUNDED FOR USE IN THE TREATMENT OF ALL ITCHING INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS OF THE SKIN.

PREVENTION
OF
SORE FEET

Apply a small quantity of the Prickly Heat Powder to the Soles of the Feet and between the Toes: this will ensure perfect ease and prevent Sore and Blisters.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER TIN.

PREPARED BY THE

Queen's Dispensary
(CHAPER & CO.)

31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
SPECIAL TAILORS
OF THE COLONY.

Diss Bros

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Corner Queen's Rd.)
ESTABLISHED 1861

A handy lad with a hammer can do it well!
But we employ men who are experts to demonstrate the best way to use

"MALTHOID"

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

It will make a great difference in your roof!

CHEAP!
CLEAN!
WATERPROOF!

"MALTHOID"
LIGHT!
SAFE!
DURABLE!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

A ROYAL DRINK

King George IV
Scotch Whisky



There is a lively struggle at Estrees in part of which the Germans are still holding out. All counter-attacks on our positions were shattered by our fire.

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Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. T. HODGE,
Secretary.

King George IV is known and appreciated everywhere for its purity, flavour, age, and digestive properties.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, LTD.

SOLE IMPORTERS
GANDE, PRICE & CO.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For	Steamer	To Sail	Remarks
LONDON via SINGAPORE, RANGOON, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES	Capt. A. M. King	13th July	Direct Service
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. R. Hetherington	17th July	Direct Service
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA	Capt. L. D. Picken	17th July	Direct Service
LONDON via SINGAPORE, RANGOON, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES	Capt. G. Manley	28th July	Direct Service

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS, apply to E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

AMERICAN LINE. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "HAWAII MARU" Capt. Saito Monday, 10th July, at 3 p.m.

† Omitting Shanghai and Moji. † Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE. FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "JAVA MARU" Capt. S. Yanagi Saturday, 15th July, at 7 a.m.

JAVA LINE. FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA & SINGAPORE.

FORMOSAN LINE. FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW, AMOY.

S.S. "KAIJO MARU" Capt. Murakami Sunday, 8th July, at Noon.

S.S. "SOSHU MARU" Wednesday, 19th July, at 9 a.m.

† Proceeding to Amoy and Takao via Swatow and Amoy.

† Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF at the Harbour Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745. No. 3, Queen's Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN		23rd July, at 11 a.m.
ST. ALBANS	4th August	27th August, at 11 a.m.

THE above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CAIRO, in conjunction with the—

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND "AFRIC LINE."

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
"UMKIZI"	End of July		

For Freight and further particulars apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS via PORTS AND SUZ and PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

S.S. "MUNSTER CASTLE" On or about 19th July.

It is intended that both of the above vessels will proceed via Panama Canal.

For Freight & further particulars, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

S.S. "SANKI MARU" For Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, etc.

S.S. "KOKIYO MARU" For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

TSINGTAO KOHONG July 7, at 4 p.m.

HONGKONG RAIPONG July 8, at 10 a.m.

NEWCHANG RAIPONG July 8, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI RAIPONG July 9, Daylight

MANILA, CEBU & JOLO July 11, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI RAIPONG July 11, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU"

MANILA LINE (Twice Weekly) "Chinshu" "Taming" & "Tou"

Excellent Saloon accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms on deck, aft on "Taming" and "Tou".

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui" "Chienan" "Yingchow" "Shantung" and "Sinkiang" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamer	To Sail
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	SUNDAY, July 9, Daylight
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUTSANG	TUESDAY, July 11, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	THURSDAY, July 13, Daylight
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

THE Steamers "Kutong", "Namsang", "Looang" & "Fooking" leave about every 3 weeks generally call at Shanghai on route for Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and to Hongkong. Time occupied 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yoshio", "Kumang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered) Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified Surgeon is also carried.

State-rooms have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choochow, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Koda, Labad, Dairu, Simpo, Taiwan, Utsun, Fushan and Labuan.

Under British Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits settlement are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

TOKYO, KOBÉ, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are dispatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

FOR

STEAMER

DATE OF DEPARTURE

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Sailing to VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA and PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamer has excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

DAVID SANDERSON & CO., LTD.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 2 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 7th July at 3 p.m.
HAICHING	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 11th July at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blais Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & Co., General Managers.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, MANILA, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000-16 knots	Fri., 7th July at 10.30 a.m.
KWANTO MARU	8,000-15 knots	Wed., 12th July at Noon
KIYO MARU	17,200-16 knots	Thu., 13th July at Noon
TENYO MARU	23,000-21 knots	Tues., 18th July at Noon
SHINYO MARU	21,000-15 knots	Tues., 1st Aug. at 10.30 a.m.
DAIREN MARU	22,000-21 knots	Tues., 15th Aug. at Noon

First Class to London. 271-10. Return (8 months) 213.

Second Class to London. 267.

Third Class to London. 245.

San Francisco. 245.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

BOUND-THE-WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Bahia, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Sailing
KIYO MARU	17,200-16 knots	Thursday, 13th July at Noon

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to—

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blais Pier).

Telephone 291.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBAI, CAPE TOWN and TENERIFE	MISHIMA MARU, Capt. Wada, Tons 15,000	WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at Noon
	ISOWA MARU, Capt. —, Tons 11,000	THURSDAY, 27th July, at Noon

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	ASHIDZUOKA MARU, Capt. Noma, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at 4 p.m.
	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. Kamao, Tons 12,400	TUESDAY, 25th July, at 4 p.m.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU, Capt. Takada, Tons 9,800	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 4 p.m.
	AKI MARU, Capt. K. Yoshikawa, T. 12,800	TUESDAY, 18th Aug. at 11 a.m.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. Noma, Tons 6,000	FRIDAY, 22nd July
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	ROTOMI MARU, Capt. Fukuoka, Tons 6,000	TUESDAY, 25th July

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU, Capt. K. Yoshikawa, T. 12,800	THURSDAY, 19th July, at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	KITACHI MARU, Capt. Tomioka, Tons 12,800	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 10 a.m.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ	RANGOON MARU, Capt. Hori, Tons 11,800	THURSDAY, 20th July
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	TENSHIN MARU, Capt. Yamashita, Tons 8,000	TUESDAY, 18th July

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY.)

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, PENANG, RANTAN, PORTS, AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading given for BATAVIA, PERIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "Vellore" (Capt. A. M. King) carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port on or about THURSDAY, the 14th July, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. The S.S. "Vellore" will proceed through to Port Said, Alexandria and London.

Silk and Valuables for Railway (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo. Info. a steamer of the P. & O. S. N. Co.

Passengers will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of the baggage are required.

For further particulars, apply to—

E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 1, 1916.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

(INCORPORATED)

ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE, WASH. U.S.A.

THE S.S. "Toson Maru" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., and from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 10th July, at 4 p.m. will be subject to the risk of the Consignees, and damaged packages as to the loss in the Godown, where they will be examined on 10th July, at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countermanded by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, July 3, 1916.

AMERICAN HAWAIIAN S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP "GEORGIAN."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., and from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th July, will be subject to suit. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th July, or they will not be recognized. All Broken, Chipped and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 10th June at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countermanded by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, July 2, 1916.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, via JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "KIYO MARU."

The above-named Steamer having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., and from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, 4th July at Noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk, and damaged packages as to the loss in the Godown, where they will be examined on 4th July, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th July, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countermanded by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, July 2, 1916.

HARRIS LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE S.S. "SEITON CASTLE."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., and from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th July, will be subject to suit. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th July, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countermanded by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, July 2, 1916.

